The People's Korea

No. 1,391 | EVERY SATURDAY | JULY 16, 1988 | Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00)

Secretary Kim Jong Il Guides Sinuiju City

Mr. Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 24 guided on the spot in the work of construction of Sinuiju City.

He was accompanied by:

Yon Hyong Muk, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee;

Hong Song Nam, member of the Political Bureau and vice premier;

Kim Si Hak and Li Chang Son, members of the Central Committee and department directors of the WPK Central Committee; and others.

After hearing details about the construction of Sinuiju City, Secretary Kim Jong Il said that in order to build Sinuiju better on a modern line, many silicate brick flats and such public buildings as theatres, cinema houses, children's palace, sports facilities should be built in peculiar styles to go well with the natural scenery.

Saying what is important in city construction is to take care that the people should not feel the slightest inconvenience in their life, he stressed: To this end, it is required to satisfactorily solve the city heating problem, rationally distribute the service network and well build the underground setups including the water supply and drainage systems.

The officials should do all work creatively in high party spirit, working-class spirit and people-oriented spirit, if they are to well carry out city construction as befits the workers' party age by applying the architectural aesthetic idea of the party, he stressed.

N. Korean Catholics Form Their Body

North Korean Catholics formed their organization called "The Korean Catholic Association" on June 30.

A declaration of the formation of the association was made public at the inaugural meeting held in Pyongyang.

The declaration stressed that the KCA set it as its important mission to defend the freedom of religion and rights and interest of the Catholics in the northern half of Korea.

It also stressed the need to educate them in patriotic spirit and promote the unity of the believers on the basis of the idea of love and reconciliation.

The declaration said that the KCA would strive to achieve the prosperity and development of the country and its independent and peaceful reunification in unity with the entire people, develop friendly relations with foreign Catholic believers and organizations and achieve a durable peace in the world.

The meeting adopted the rules of the association and elected chairman and vice chairman.

Meanwhile, the (south) Korean Catholic Priests' Council for Justice urged civilian-level exchanges between north and south Korea on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the North-South Joint Communique.

In a statement issued on July 4, the council said the government should make arrangements for north-south exchanges at the civilian level, including north-south students' athletic meetings, "peace marches" for national unification and north-south music festivals.

"We oppose a unification policy in which one side tries to win over the other side by force," the statement said.

N. Korean Athletes Will Come to Seoul If Games Are Co-Hosted

The general secretary of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK in a press statement July 3 refuted the allegation of the south Korean authorities and Olympic officials that the north is insisting on the co-hosting of the Olympic Games with the intention to stage the games by itself, closing the door and refusing to come to Seoul, and that this is for "freezing two Koreas."

He says in the statement that the distortion and vilification of Pyongyang's co-hosting proposal by the south Korean authorities is no more than an artifice to conceal their despicable political intrigue to use the "Seoul Olympics" for the perpetuation of the division of Korea.

He declared that Pyongyang's co-hosting proposal premises on the complete opening of the Demarcation Line and the free travel of the Olympic teams and officials from both sectors during the Olympic Games.

DPRK Raps U.S. as Chieftain of International Terrorism

The DPRK on July 5 harshly denounced the United States for shooting down an Iranian airliner over the Strait of Hormuz, saying the incident revealed to the world that the Americans "are the chieftain of international terrorism."

A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the U.S. action is "an intolerable challenge not only to the Iranian people but also to the world peace-loving people."

The official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) also published a commentary on President Reagan's statement on the July 3 shooting down of the Iranian airliner.

It said that it has been an old game of the United States to shift the blame on the other side after causing an incident. The KCNA cited the KAL incident as an example.

Follow excerpts from the statement of the Foreign Ministry and the KCNA commentary:

The shooting down by the U.S. imperialists of an airbus flying through a designated international air route above the sea is an intolerable challenge not only to the Iranian people but also to the world peace-loving people.

The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea express solidarity with the Iranian people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists' intervention and provocation, bitterly denouncing the barbaric massacre committed by them this time as a hideous crime against the Iranian people and a deliberate provocation to escalate the war in the Persian Gulf.

The United States must discontinue its act of increasing tensions in the Gulf and promtly take away its aggression forces from all parts of the world.

After framing the plot surrounding the missing of a KAL plane, the U.S. imperialists raised a hue and cry over "terrorism" and "sanctions". But the Iranian airliner incident has once again revealed to the world that they themselves are the chieftain of international terrorism.

Now the United States is massing large aggression forces in south Korea and its surrounding waters under the pretext of "safe staging of the Olympic Games".

No one can vouch that the United States while leading the situation on the Korean Peninsula to a higher pitch of strain, would not commit again some terrorism and provocation against our Republic when it thinks necessary.

The United States claims that its warship "mistook" the large airbus for a warplane flying toward it for an attack and describes the cranes and other construction equipment installed at the peaceful construction sites of our country as missiles levelled at it. This is no more than a laughing stock in the present era of science.

The U.S. imperialists must be referred to international tribunal and sternly punished as the harasser of world peace and chief culprit in international terrorism.

KCNA Commentary

(Continued on page 8)

5,000 S. Koreans Stage Peace March for Reunification

Some 5,000 south Koreans march in central Seoul streets to demand the reunification of the Korean Peninsula on July 4. Marchers carry a cross with slogans "Let the south and the north become one," along with "independence and democracy." (Reuter)

Some 5,000 dissident figures, students and citizens in Seoul staged a grand all-people peace march for reunification on July 4, the 16th anniversary of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

In a meeting held at the Simin Park in the old site of Kyonghi Palace, participants noted that the three principles for national reunification to which Pyongyang and Seoul agreed on July 4, 1972 – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity – are still valid.

They said that for the establishment of a reunified national state the government must give cooperation so that interchanges may be realized between civilians with the opening of talks between social organizations in the north and the south, north-south students talks and north-south writers talks.

After the meeting, they marched from the Simin Park to Taehang-no in northeastern Seoul.

The march was organized by 47 religious and dissident bodies.

During the march, the marchers chanted anti-U.S. slogans and demanded the co-hosting of the Olympic Games.

40 Years' Course Traversed by DPRK (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Banner of Three Revolutions

In the early 1970s, the problem of the successor to the leader was smoothly solved in the DPRK. The Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the WPK elected Mr. Kim Jong Il as a Secretary of the Party Central Committee in September 1973. And the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee elected him as a Member of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee in February 1974.

The main point in the guiding style of Secretary Kim Jong Il is to always keep his purpose high, map out a bold plan and go on accomplishing the tasks, exhaustively realizing the potentialities of the people.

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in November 1970 President Kim Il Sung made clear the neccessity of more vigorously pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions to consolidate the socialist system and achieve a complete victory of socialism, pointing to the bright prospects of the Six-Year Plan, a new fighting programme for the building of socialism.

The basic task of the Six-Year Plan in the field of socialist economic construction was to consolidate the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from heavy labour in all fields of the national economy, by strengthening and developing the successes already gained in socialist industrialization in the Seven-Year Plan from 1961 and advancing the technical revolution onto a new higher plane.

President Kim Il Sung also proposed three major tasks of the technical revolution – to narrow drastically the difference between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work and to free women from the heavy burden of household chores – and defined these tasks as the most important tasks of socialist economic construction, as tasks to be carried out in the new, higher stage of the technical revolution.

The Korean people brought about a fresh upswing in the building of socialism, upholding the policy of more forcefully pushing ahead with the three revolutions – ideological, technical and cultural.

First of all, great successes were made in the implementation of the Six-Year Plan, whose central tasks were the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Secretary Kim Jong Il

President Kim Il Sung considered the production of machine tools to be the key to open up a decisive phase in the fulfilment of the plan and the main link in the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

In February 1971 he visited the Huichon Machine-tool Factory for on-the-spot guidance and kindled new flames of technological innovation.

The ideological revolution was also stepped up, so that the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society was expedited successfully, and, especially, the politico-ideological unity of the entire people around the President was strengthened further.

Likewise, the cultural revolution made a big headway, which was shown among others by the commencement of an 11-year universal compulsory education system.

In order to step up the three revolutions more powerfully, President Kim Il Sung initiated the three-revolution team movement, and in February 1973, took such a radical step that three-revolution teams were formed with politically and professionally competent party nuclei and young intellectuals and sent to different domains of the national economy.

The three-revolution team movement was an up-to-date revolutionary method of guidance in which the Chongsan-ri method was applied. In other words, this movement was a new method of revolutionary guidance whereby politico-ideological guidance is linked with scientific-technological guidance, and the superior helped those under him and the masses were aroused to accelerate the three revolutions ideological, technical and cultural.

From 1975 onward, while the three revolutions were being accelerated with success, the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement started under the revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!," the slogan which was put up by Secretary Kim Jong Il.

This was an all-people movement to step up socialist construction by powerfully conducting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Thanks to the dynamic promotion of the three revolutions through the three-revolution team movement and the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, the socialist system was further consolidated and socialist construction expedited very quickly.

70-Day Battle

In February 1974 at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee President Kim Il Sung proposed a revolutionary line of making a great upswing in socialist construction.

He did this in order that the people could attain all goals of the Six-Year Plan as quickly as possible and rush towards a still higher eminence to hasten the complete victory of socialism.

In 1974, under the leadership of Secretary Kim Jong Il, the Korean people fought a "70-day battle" and made stunning achievements in socialist construction, thus creating a new Chollima speed, "70-day battle speed".

It was during "the 70-day battle" staged in 1974 that the policy of "the speed campaign" was for the first time put to practical use by the Secretary in the area of economic construction and wrought miracles.

Through the devoted struggle for great socialist construction the high goals of the Six-Year Plan were victoriously attained.

In 1971-76, industrial production increased at a high average annual rate of 16.3 percent, surpassing the growth speed envisaged at the beginning.

The gross industrial output value in 1976 was 2.5 times that in 1970.

With the tasks of the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) victoriously fulfilled, the foundations of the socialist independent national economy were strengthened as never before and the revolutionary base in the DPRK consolidated in all aspects.

Basing themselves on the achievement the Korean people had made in carrying out the Six-Year Plan, they embarked upon the implementation of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

(To be continued)

N. Korean Students Make Suggestions For Aug. 15 Meeting

Ko Ung Sam, the head of the delegation of the north side to north-south student talks made several suggestions for the proposed Aug. 15 student meeting in Panmunjom through radio.

The north Korean Red Cross informed its south Korean counterpart on July 2 of its intention to hand a letter addressed to Kim Jong Gi, the chief student delegate of the south side for north-south student talks.

Seoul rejected Pyongyang's request in a July 4 telephone message.

Follows a gist of the letter which was read over radio on July 4:

We the preparatory committee of the north side for the north-south student talks held the third meeting on June 27 and discussed matters to successfully ensure a grand Aug. 8 across-the-country march and an Aug. 15 student meeting and took necessary measures.

I was authorized to inform the delegation of the south side through the letter of what was discussed and decided upon at the meeting.

First, with regard to a grand across-the-country march our side is going to form a march squad with 10,000 students selected from different universities and colleges in the northern half of Korea and march up to Panmunjom from Mt. Paekdu from Aug. 8 to 14. And we intend to send to Panmunjom 1,000 student representatives, taking the narrow location conditions into consideration.

We are of the view that the death of dear fellow students who had departed from us, while fighting for north-south student talks and national reunification should be jointly mourned and a joint meeting of the members of the march squads from the north and the south be held at Panmunjom in order to make meeting of fellow students in the north and the south scheduled at 15:00 Aug. 14 a meaningful one.

It will be good to discuss jointly the responsibility and role of students in the north and the south in promoting the reunification of the country, recite poems, make oratorical speeches and conduct a joint art performance at the joint meeting.

Second, we suggest that the problems already proposed by our fellow students in the south – the problems of exchange of visits between students in the north and the south and of holding a joint sports meet of north and south Korean students from Sep. 15 to 17 either in Pyongyang or in Seoul, the problem of reunion between families and relatives separated in the north and the south, the tasks of north and south Korean students for the realization of the hosting of the 24th Olympic Games jointly by the north and the south and our common tasks for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, our dream and desire – be discussed without formality at Aug. 15 north-south student talks.

Third, we hope that Aug. 15 north-south student talks will be held in an atmosphere of festival demonstrating our unity and will for reunification.

August 15 is the 43rd anniversary of the liberation of Korea and, at the same time, the 43rd anniversary of the national division.

We should like to arrange a pleasant banquet upon the opening of north-south student talks at Panmunjom on Aug. 15.

We hope to jointly invite about 25 personages of various circles and teachers respectively from the north and the south who have rendered unsparing support and encouragement for our talks, that day so they may be observers to our talks and attend the celebration banquet.

Construction of Angol Sports Village Progressing at Finishing Stage

The construction of the Angol Sports Village with a total plottage of over 1,750,000 square meters is progressing at the finishing stage.

Situated in the area of Mangyongdae, Pyongyang, the sports village consists of buildings with a total floor space of 267,000 square meters.

It includes the Angol Stadium with 25,000 seats, 9 gymnasiums of various forms with thousands of seats, and public establishments.

Forty games of nearly 20 events can be played there simultaneously.

A 30-storied hotel for sportsmen and a tourist hotel for spectators are making their appearance in the sports village.

The village is a centre of physical culture of world standard.

Secretary Kim Jong Il mapped out a grand plan for the construction of the capital and indicated the orientation and ways of building a sports village of world standard in the area of Mangyongdae.

He examined a plan for building a sports village and designs of gymnasiums for different events on several occasions and gave detailed instructions to build them into ones which will meet the contemporary aesthetic sentiments and have their own features.

Under his wise guidance the sports village is taking shape at fast tempo, each gymnasium taking on diverse architectural beauty.

Gymnasiums have round, echelon, elliptic, rectangular and other shapes. Among them, the badminton gymnasium gives an impression as light as a bird's feather and the swimming gymnasium has an extraordinary beauty of curved line.

Ornaments and engravings of walls, roofs and columns are also peculiar to each gymnasium, adding to the effect of plastic art of different buildings.

All the gymnasiums will be appointed with modern sports facilities and up-to-date technical means.

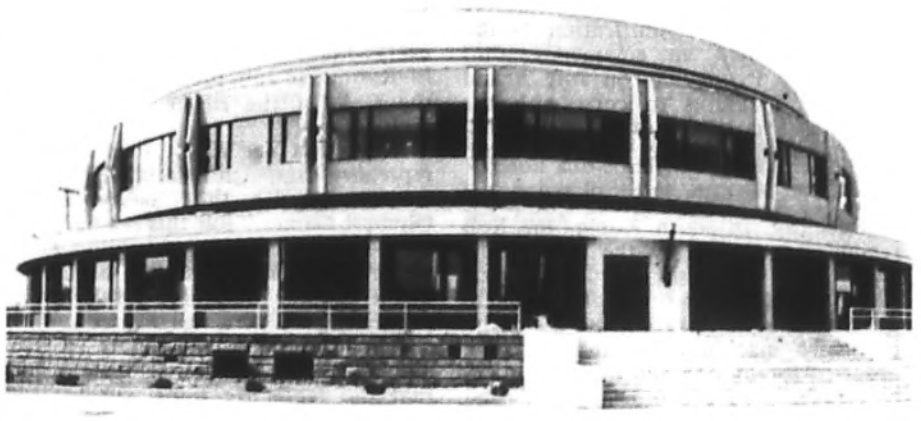
There are also various kinds of training rooms, lounges, rest rooms, study rooms of sports science and plenty of other conditions available for the sports activities and life.

The latest means of communications are installed at the gymnasiums.

Traffic from and to the sports village is fully available – highways crossing with flyovers, metro and water route of the Taedong River.

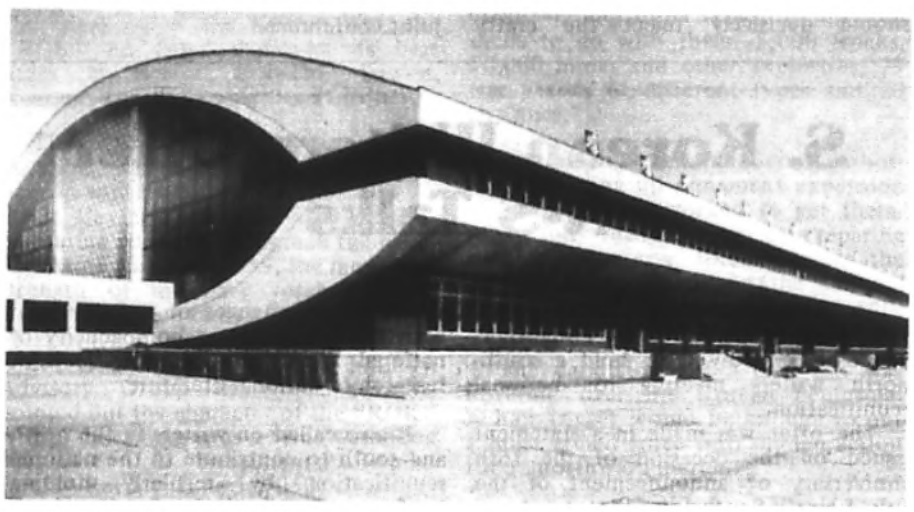
There are also a general parking ground and spacious car parks attached to each gymnasium.

It takes only ten minutes to go to the sports village by car from hotels in the heart of Pyongyang.



Weight Lifting Gymnasium

▲ Basketball Gymnasium



◀ Light-game Gymnasium

The Angol Sports Village

Emergency Joint Meet of DFRF & CPRF Discusses S. Korean Situation

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland held an emergency joint meeting in Pyongyang on July 6 and discussed measures to cope with the open fascistization moves of the U.S. and the Roh Tae Woo regime in south Korea.

Recently, in south Korea, the Roh regime, engineered by the U.S., threw away even the mask of "democratization" and issued an order of "emergency" to the administration and the entire repressive machines and an oppressive order to totally ban and indiscriminately crush street demonstrations and labor disputes in September and October around the Olympic Games.

The south Korean streets have today turned into a theatre of fascist rowdyism where riot police are swarming about, the freedom of assembly and demonstration is denied and search, assault and arrest are a common scene everywhere.

Ryom Tae Jun, presidium member of the C.C. of the DFRF, in his report said:

Now Roh Tae Woo claims that such repressive campaign in south Korea was necessitated for the "safety of the Olympic Games." But this is a barefaced lie.

The U.S. imperialists are entirely to blame for the obtaining south Korean situation.

The U.S. and the south Korean authorities, the reporter said, are rasping that the repressive steps will be lifted after the Olympic Games. But, after the Games, they will go over to a more open repressive rule, bringing a more rigorous period of darkness.

He earnestly appealed to the south Korean students and people to turn out more daringly in the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification with heightened consciousness.

He urged the Roh Tae Woo group to look straight into the current of the situation and immediately revoke the "emergency state", a murderous repressive order, guarantee the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and demonstration, open the discourse on reunification and stop the criminal act of blocking the upcoming Aug. 15 north-south student talks.

And the U.S. should end their military occupation and interference in the internal affairs in south Korea and get out of south Korea without delay before they are ignominiously ousted by the anti-U.S. struggle of the south Korean people, he said.

A joint statement of the C.C., the DFRF and the CPRF was adopted at the meeting, which reads in part:

When the U.S. imperialists and the Roh Tae Woo junta are mounting on an allout fascistization offensive, the south Korean people should determinedly counter it with a more powerful anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle and realize their desire for independence, democracy and reunification by their own struggle.

The south Korean students and people of all strata, for the present, should decisively reject the crafty "political truce" plot of the dictators and wage a powerful struggle to have the truth of the Kwangju massacre investigated, indict the irregularities of the Chun Doo Hwan family, condemn the rigging of the puppet presidential "election" and "national assembly election" and replace the Roh Tae Woo military fascist regime with a democratic regime before the Olympic Games.

The south Korean political parties, groupings and people of all strata should reject the authorities' self-opinionated claim of "unified channel of dialogue" aimed at playing the solo in the dialogue and reunification question, and join as one in the struggle to realize bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks with us and, furthermore, arrange a north-south joint conference.

643 Labor Unions Formed This Yr.

South Korea's labor ministy announced on June 23 that as many as 643 trade unions have been formed this year as of the end of May so that the total number of labor unions reached 4,729.

During the same period new labor unions were formed in the insurance, taxi and rubber industries.

Thus, a total of 20 industrial unions have been formed with 1,526,452 affiliated workers.

Meanwhile, other data noted that as of May 24, there have been 1,101 industrial disputes this year with 230 disputes remaining to be settled.

This year there has been an average of 6.3 industrial disputes occurring each day compared with only 0.7 last year.

"Can't Believe" Gov't Announcements, Say Over 77% of Poll Respondents

More than 77 percent of the respondents in an opinion poll said that they did not trust various announcements by government authorities in connection with the Kwangju incident which occurred eight years ago.

This was revealed in a survey conducted by the Protestant Kwangju Parish Council for Justice and Peace on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising.

The survey, which polled some 500 selected people who had participated in or witnessed the civil uprising, was carried in the Pyonghwa Shinmun (Peace Newspaper) second issue published by Stephan Cardinal Kim Soo Hwan.

The respondents were divided into two groups: 1) the general public and 2) the bereaved families and those who were injured in the incident.

Asked about whether they can believe a series of announcements made by the government, 74.8 percent of the general public answered in the negative, while 77.3 percent of the bereaved families and those injured in the incident said that they "do not trust at all" or "hardly trust" the government's announcements.

As for the position of the U.S. Army on May 18, 1980 (when the massacre began), 66.2 percent of the first group and 63.6 percent of the second group regarded the U.S. Army as forces "sided with the Chun Doo Hwan-led martial law troops."

Asked about anti-American actions which have frequently taken place since then, 59.1 percent of the second group praised them as being "good."

As for the account that special combat toops tore the belly of a pregnant woman with bayonets, 72.4 percent of the first group and 92 percent of the second answered that: "It is true" and "Most of the facts are true."

Asked about the creditability of the account that special combat troops got drunk and administered stimulants before killing the ordinary citizens in the civil uprising, 87.7 percent of the first group and 94.3 percent of the second answered "It is true" or "Mostly true."

Meanwhile, only three percent of the first as well as five percent of the second agreed on the figure of victims in the massacre (about 200) released by the government.

Against it, 55 percent and 64.7 percent of the two groups answered "Those killed in the crackdown amounted to more than 1,000."

As many as 64.6 percent and 71.6 percent of them said, "It is impossible to conduct a fact-finding survey concerning the Kwangju massacre under the Roh Tae Woo regime."

S. Korean Writers Offer N-S Talks

The Writers' Conference for National Literature (president Kim Yong Han) proposed on July 2 to hold a south-north writers meeting for national reunification.

The offer was made in a statement issued on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

The statement proposed to writers in the DPRK exchanges of writers, joint activities to guarantee homogeneity of national sentiments as well as joint research of national literature.

It also called on writers in the north and south to contribute to the national reunification by regularly holding conferences or festivals of writers both in the north and south of Korea.

Kim Young Sam Willing To Visit Pyongyang

Opposition leader Kim Young Sam said on June 30 that he would like to visit north Korea to help ease tensions on the divided Korean Peninsula.

The president of the second largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party said, "I am willing to meet with any responsible persons in north Korea at any time to help improve relations between the south and north."

His comment came in a keynote speech to the national assembly.

"I am ready to visit Pyongyang in order to open a new chapter, if that is helpful for national reunification and peace on the Korean Peninsula."

The 60-year-old opposition leader set forth "three principles" of national reunification – by democratic forces, in democratic way, and with a democratic political system.

Kim said that the Korean Peninsula is characterized by conflicts between south and north, different regions, and different generations.

"The only way to cure the anxiety and social instability is to get rid of the undemocratic legacies of past regimes and to open a democratic era," he said.

Farmers Demonstrate against U.S. Pressure

Hundreds of farmers engaged in the production of tobacco staged an anti-government demostration in downtown Seoul on June 29 in protest against the government's decision to cut tariff on imported cigarettes.

They criticized the Roh regime for succumbing to pressure from the United States and for inflicting tough living conditions upon the domestic farmers.

The placards which they raised that day included some stating "Defend farmers!" and "Let us drive out foreign cigarettes!"

Korean War Remembered (4)

By Song Jae Ryong
Editor

(Continued from the previous issue)

Expansion of "ROK" Army

In stepping up the preparation for a war on the Korean Peninsula, the Washington authorities started first with a large-scale expansion of the south Korean army.

Soon after knocking the "ROK" (Republic of Korea) into shape, the Pentagon deployed in south Korea the U.S.-made 105-mm guns, 57-mm guns, planes and war vessels plus a huge quantity of Japan-made weapons.

On this basis, on Sept. 1, 1948, it proclaimed the founding of the "ROK" Army as its regular armed forces with the Korean Garrison and coastal guards as its principal body.

The U.S. army paper "Pacific Stars And Stripes" reported on Sept. 8, 1948 the Washington rulers deemed it necessary to train the "well-armed 100,000 troops at an early date in order to occupy north Korea."

Along with the "ROK" army's ground force, American rulers and Syngman Rhee expanded the air force on a large scale.

On Dec. 1, 1948 the Korean Garrison Air Force Command was reorganized into the Army Air Force Command and as of June 24, 1950, one day before the breakout of the Korean War, the "ROK" air force deployed its base units in Kimpo, Youido, Suwon, Kunsan, Taegu, Kwangju and Cheju.

The "ROK" navy was also reinforced in a big way by the U.S. and south Korean authorities.

On May 5, 1949 they newly organized marine corps to strengthen the navy.

"As of June 24, 1959, the numerical strength of the navy totaled 7,715. Naval bases were built in Inchon, Pusan, Mokpo, Ryosu and Chinhae."

Roberts, head of the U.S. Military Advisory Group in Korea (MAG), pointed out the character of the "ROK" Army, describing it as a "fine watchdog over the U.S. investments." (China Weekly Review, June 5, 1950)

Modernization of Washington-led "ROK" Army

The Washington authorities, having founded the "ROK" Army in south Korea, first of all, strengthened the command of and control over the Army.

However, the American rulers had to take into account the fact that the demand for the simultaneous pullout of their troops from south Korea became stronger when the Soviet troops had withdrawn from north Korea by the end of 1948 to meet the legitimate demand of the DPRK for all foreign troops withdrawal from Korea.

Therefore the White House calculated that it would retain the command of the "ROK" Army in a different way from the way it had done so far.

The U.S. government concluded the "Agreement on the Presence of the U.S. Military Advisory Group in Korea" (AMAG) with the puppet Syngman Rhee government for the purpose of prolonging the stationing of its Advisory Group in preparation for their war policy.

"When U.S. troops left the south in August 1948, they left behind 400 military advisers for Syngman's armed forces". (AMERICAN LAKE Nuclear Peril in the Pacific, by Peter Hayes, Lyuba Zarsky & Walden Bello, p.38)

By so doing, the Truman administration took politico-military steps to change the Korean Peninsula's southern half into a bastion for swallowing up the DPRK.

Concerning this, American historian Bruce Cumings wrote: "General John Hodge, head of the U.S. military government sought to make the south a bulwark against communism in the north and revolution at home... a policy ...[which] took precedence over the desires of Koreans." (The Origins of the Korean War, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1981, p.439-440)

While encouraging the permanent split of the Korean Peninsula by interfering in that war, the Washington authorities took the right to control the south Korean army into their hands.

At a press interview on June 5, 1950, head of the MAG Roberts said: "My Military Advisory Group is a living demonstration of how an intelligent and intensive investment of 500 combat - hardened American officers and men can train 100,000 men who will do the shooting for you."

The American rulers increased military aid to improve the military equipment of the "ROK" Army, while giving it American-style training.

The then U.S. state secretary Acheson, on the publication of the "Wedemeyer reports", said on May 2, 1951: "Weapons and combat technical material the U.S. had handed over to south Korea for modernization of their army were worth nearly $110 million. They included more than 105,000 rifles and carbines, over 2,000 light and heavy machine guns, over 50 military bullets to go with them, mortars, howitzers and other types of guns, and shells to go with them, 5,000 trucks, 50,000 mines and other explosives, 79 war vessels of different types and 20 airplanes."

The Washington and Seoul authorities, speeding up armament expansion in south Korea, worked to get themselves fully ready for war by preparing such huge reserve forces besides the regular army as Hogukgun (the National Protection Army) and the Youth Defense Corps.

The dark cloud of a civil war was hovering over the Korean Peninsula. A hair trigger would be enough to put a huge armed force into sudden action for a "northward march."

Prelude to War

The Washington-backed south Korean rulers openly revealed their intentions to start the "northward march" timed to the swelling of the "ROK" Army.

The then south Korean Home Minister Yun Chi Yong, in his Mar. 9, 1949 press interview, remarked: "The only way of reunifying north and south Korea is for the ROK to restore the lost territory, north Korea, by force." ("An Untold History of Modern Korea" Vol II, p.93 by D.W. Conde)

The Seoul authorities' remark of the "northern march" by force constituted an open challenge to the Korean people who were making every possible effort to eliminate the danger of territorial partition and realise the nation's peaceful reunification.

At that time in June 1949, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland appealed to all the democratic parties and social organizations and all the people of north and south Korea to fight for the country's peaceful reunion, in order to hold in check the Seoul rulers plot to ignite a civil war controlled by the Pentagon.

However, Syngman Rhee, so much intent on the "northern march" that in an interview with UP Vice President J.L. Johnston early in October boasted that "it would be possible to take Pyongyang in three days." (Seoul Sinmun, Oct. 21, 1949)

The U.S. Military Advisory Group mapped out a plan for the "northern march."

Full-Scale Preparations for Korean War

The U.S. authorities began to step up full-scale war preparations from late spring of 1949 to "secure" a "northward expedition".

The action plan for the "northward expedition" worked out by the head of the MAG Roberts can be outlined as follows:

The "ROK" Army would be divided into two army corps. The main target of blow was set on the estern front in the direction of Kumgyo, Sariwon and Pyongyang. On the western front, the action for the "northward expedition" would be directed to Ryonchon and Wonsan.

In this course they would cooperate with other units which would land at Hanchon and Hanam-ri, and march on to take Pyongyang at a blow and further occupy the northern half of Korea.

The U.S. Military Advisory Group and the Syngman Rhee regime, while mapping out the "northward expedition" plan, effected a change in the disposition of the "ROK" Army units in June 1949 in line with concentrically deploying them in the forward area along the 38th parallel.

As CHART III shows, the bulk of south Korean armed forces were concentrated on the areas along the 38th parallel after the "northward expedition" plan was drawn up.

Skirmishes along 38th Parallel

The south Korean armed troops began intruding into the territory north of the 38th parallel from 1947.

In 1948 they sent out many details of companies or battalions to Kangwon and Hwanghae provinces where they committed all kinds of atrocities.

Mun Hak Bong, advisor to the CIC of the U.S. troops in south Korea and political advisor for Syngman Rhee, disclosed Washington-ordered armed intrusions by the Seoul authorities.

In his testimony he said: Roberts ordered Chief of the General Staff of the "ROK" Army Chae Byong Dok to invade the north, presupposing the northward expedition. The invasions of the areas north of the 38th parallel till August 1949 were all made upon Roberts' orders. Roberts would instruct Chae Byong Dok to launch an intrusion into the north. And when things turned unfavorable to the south in face of the fierce counteroffensive of the north, he would immediately give an order to stop action. Any clash, however small, was organized under the personal command of the U.S. army advisor." (Exposure of the Truth about the U.S. Imperialists Policy of Aggression against Korea and the Real Provoker of the Civil War," pp. 69-70)

The following are some concrete examples of the "ROK" Army's major armed provocations against the north:

* The Army Headquarters of the "ROK" Defense Ministry, with a view to capturing the tactical heights in Kachon sub-county, Pyoksong County, Hwanghae Province, brought into action the units of the 1st Division of the "ROK" Army, which fired over 20,000 mortar shots, heavy machineguns and rifles at areas north of the 38th parallel from May 21 to 26, 1949, but were beaten back by a unit of the north Korean side.

* In February 1949, some 1,300 men of the "ROK" Army attacked Mt. Kosan in Yangyang County, Kangwon Province, but took to flight after suffering a hard blow from the units of the DPRK People's Security Forces.

* Early in May 1949, in order to create favorable conditions for the "northward march", the south Korean army units as large as one battalion made a surprise attack upon Mt. Songak in Changpung County, Hwanghae Province, north of the 38th parallel, a mountain which was a point of key importance in military actions.

The attack on Mt. Songak was resumed at dawn on July 25, 1949 on a large scale by the battalions of the 11th Regiment of the 1st Division of the "ROK" Army, but encountered a fierce counterattack by the Pyongyang side.

* Particularly, the south Korean army units invaded and occupied in late June 1949 the strategically important area of Mt. Unpa, Pyoksong County, Hwanghae Province, mobilizing over one battalion force and held it for some four months till Oct. 14 when they were beaten back by the north side's counter-offensive.

* Rampant armed intrusions by the Seoul side were conducted also from the sea.

A typical example was a surprise attack on Monggumpo launched in August 1949 by the south Korean navy's vessels which was made on Washington-controlled instructions of Syngman Rhee and the then "ROK" Minister of National Defense Shin Song Mo.

(To be continued)

CHART III

FORWARD AREA

Division	Place of Deployment	Place of Command
8th Div.	Kangrung & Chumunjin area	Kangrung
6th Div.	Chunchon & Wonju area	Wonju
7th Div.	Tongduchon area	Uijongbu
1st Div.	Kaesong area	Susaek
Metropolitan Div.	Seoul area	Seoul
17th Reg. under direct control of Army Hq.	Ongjin area	Ongjin

SECOND-LINE AREA

Division	Place of Deployment	Place of Command
2nd Div.	Central area	Taejon
3rd Div.	Ryongnam area	Taegu
5th Div.	Honam area	Kwangju

("Army War History" edited by the Army Headquarters, Vol. II, Seoul, p. 10.)

Press Comments : Rodong Sinmun

DPRK-USSR Relations of Friendship & Cooperation

The conclusion of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the DPRK and the USSR on July 6, 1961 marked an important occasion for the strengthening and development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation established between the Korean and Soviet peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It was a manifestation of their firm will to join hands in the struggle to attain their common goal and ideal.

Over the past 27 years the Korean-Soviet friendship has developed in the spirit of the treaty and in keeping with the desires and interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The unbreakable fraternal bonds of friendship between the peoples of the two countries have been further consolidated with the passage of time by historical events along with the treaty.

The friendly and cooperative relations between them have developed to a new height through the visit to the Soviet Union by President Kim Il Sung in 1984, and the meeting and talks between President Kim Il Sung and General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in 1986 in particular, marked a signal occasion in allroundly developing them.

The Korean and Soviet peoples are pressing ahead with the revolution and construction, while supporting and cooperating closely with each other, and are registering big successes in socialist construction.

The fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, are striving to carry out the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the tasks set forth at the recent 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU. Emulation drives for increased production have been launched to successfully fulfil the 12th five-year plan.

The Soviet party and government, with a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace, are making big efforts to avert the danger of nuclear war and safeguard world peace.

The INF treaty signed between the Soviet Union and the United States in December last year and the course of its implementation well show the peace-loving stand of the Soviet Union.

The Korean people rejoice over the achievements of the Soviet people in socialist construction and express full support and solidarity for the peace proposals of the Soviet party and government and their efforts to carry them into practice.

The successes gained by the peoples of the two countries in the revolution and construction while supporting and closely cooperating with each other bear testimony to the vitality of the Korean-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assitance.

It is a consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK to constantly consolidate and develop the Korean-Soviet friendship.

In the future, too, the Korean people will further bring into full bloom the Korean-Soviet friendship which has been established, consolidated and developed through history, and make all efforts to strengthen in every way the friendship and unity with the Soviet people, their class ally.

(On July 6)

U.S. Deployment of Aircraft Carrier in S. Korean Waters

The U.S. deployment of the aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" in the south Korean waters is part of the arms build-up of the warmaniacs to abuse the Olympic Games and a proof that its war racket has reached a very dangerous stage.

The U.S. is going to stage "mobile exercises" to "keep war deterrent" linking the portcall of "Carl Vinson" in south Korea with the 24th Olympic Games.

The Olympic Games are hosted not by the United States nor in its land. The U.S., however, is kicking up a military row for "Olympic security." This is necessary only to ignite a war of aggression against the DPRK.

Its military row allegedly for "Olympic security" endangers the Olympics.

The Olympic Games to be held amid the powder-smoke of military manoeuvres will be welcomed by nobody.

The U.S. aggressors and the south Korean junta must stop at once their arms buildup and war racket stepped up on the plea of "Olympic security".

(On July 6)

U.N. Special Session On Disarmament

It is because of unwarranted acts of the United States and other Western countries that the final document has not been adopted at the Third UN Special Session on Disarmament opened on May 31.

Consistently resorting to unreasonable sophism, they refused to reach an agreement from the beginning, and doggedly opposed a general debate on the proposal for putting an end to the "Star Wars" program, watching ground-based nuclear missiles and prohibiting nuclear test at the session.

These acts of the United States and Western countries at the third special session show that although they clamoured about their concern for arms reduction and disarmament, they are manoeuvring in actuality to hamper the process of disarmament.

The United States' categorical opposition to the DPRK proposal for converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone patently proves that they are not interested at all in nuclear disarmament and detente.

If the United States has a will to reduce nuclear forces, it must accept the proposal for converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone in the spirit of the INF treaty and withdraw its armed forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Aspiring after the elimiantion of nuclear weapons and disarmament is the irresistible trend of the times, the commentary says, and stresses: The reckless manoeuvres of the imperialists to block the process of disarmament going against the trend of the times will bring nothing good to them.

(On July 3)

Mil. Exercise of Japan's "Self-Defence Forces"

The military exercise of the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan was staged around Kyushu island under the pretext of making preparations to cope with a possible "emergency" during the "Seoul Olympics". This is a dangerous war gamble reflecting the heinous manoeuvre of the U.S. to provoke another war of aggression on Korea and an ambition of the Japanese reactionaries for reinvasion in view of its period, place and armed forces mobilized in it.

Japan, under the manipulation of the United States, framed up a "cooperative committee" with the south Korean junta and exchange information with them, claiming that they are jointly taking "measures for prevention of terrorism for Olympic security", send "patrol ships" to Korea's East Sea to commit espionage and summon brass-hats of the puppet army to Japan to weave a plot. This is, in fact, moves to abuse the Olympic Games and realise their design for reinvasion.

Japan tries to go over to a direct military action for reinvasion. The recent exercise of "sea blockade" of the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan is one of the clear evidences.

They are staging provocative military exercises and hastening war preparations, kicking up an anti-DPRK smear campaign, on the excuse of "Olympic security". These moves show how frenziedly they try to realize their militarist reinvasion of Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries must stop a madcap military rampage they are staging under the unwarranted plea of "Olympic security" and refrain from acting without discretion, looking straight at today's reality.

(On June 29)

46 Dissidents Paroled in S. Korea; Release of All Pol. Prisoners Demanded

South Korean political prisoner Kim Kun Tae shouts anti-government slogans upon his release from a prison under limited "amnesty" in Kimchon, south Korea. (Reuter)

On June 30, 46 political prisoners including Korean residents in Japan were paroled in south Korea.

This is a deceptive measure to avert internal and external public opinion calling for the release of political prisoners.

Among them was south Korea's best-known political prisoner Kim Kun Tae. He was freed under a limited amnesty.

Kim Kun Tae immediately made a pledge to begin campaigning for the release of other detainees.

Kim Kun Tae, 40, a labor rights activist who was jailed for five years in 1986 on charges that he tried "to overthrow the government," shouted, "Free all prisoners of conscience" as he left the prison at Kimchon, a south-eastern town.

He was awarded the 1987 Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award.

He accused the Roh Tae Woo government of trying to deceive people with his release.

"Roh Tae Woo's regime frees some people, then jails a whole lot more," he told about 30 supporters who waved banners attacking Roh's policies and sang anti-government songs.

He said, "I am pleased to see my relatives and friends but I am not happy thinking of my colleagues still behind bars."

Kim's supporters held a noisy protest outside the prison gates, demanding the arrest of Roh and his predecessor, Chun Doo Hwan, for their role in the crackdowns on a 1980 popular uprising in the southwestern city of Kwangju.

They also accused Chun of abusing power and amassing a fortune during his seven-year term and called for his prosecution. Chun, an army general like Roh at the time of the Kwangju revolt that claimed at least 2,000 lives (A Western intelligence source put the figure at 3,000.), stepped down in February.

Kim said he still felt pain from repeated electric shock and water torture inflicted on him during his pre-trial interrogation. He said the torture by an anti-communist police unit was designed to obtain a false confession.

Dissidents accused of pro-north Korean sympathies during Chun's rule alleged they were tortured.

Last month two daughters of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy visited Seoul to present Kim's wife with the award.

Other detainees released included six Korean residents of Japan who had been jailed for alleged-spying for north Korea and 10 labor rights activists imprisoned for organizing protest for higher pay and better working conditions.

The six political prisoners who were residents in Japan are as follows:

Cho Il Chi, 31, from Hiroshima, arrested in October 1984, while a student at Song Kyun Kwan University, sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

Ho Chol Chung, 32, from Tokyo, arrested in October 1984, while a student at Yonsei University, sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

Yun Jong Hon, 35, from Higashi Osaka, arrested in October 1984, while a student at Korea University, sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

Li Ju Gwan, 35, from Aichi, an offical of the union of "ROK" residents in Japan, arrested in November 1981, sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment (later commuted).

Li Jong Su, 35, from Kyoto, arrested while a student at Koryo University, sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Ro Sok Ja, 68, salesman, where he was from and when he was arrested is not clear.

They were all arrested in the 1980s.

About 1,000 political prisoners are still confined for anti-government activities in south Korea. They include 37 Korean residents of Japan.

Seventy-year-old Kang U Gyu is among them. He was arrested in 1977 and has been in jail for 11 years. His sentence was commuted from the death sentence to 20 years imprisonment. He is reportedly in bad health.

He went to south Korea to buy land. The south Korean authorities arrested him, saying that the money he had was a political fund.

Other Korean residents in Japan who are being detained are – Choe Chol Gyo, 56, and Chin Du Hyon, 59, both arrested in 1974; Paek Ok Kwang, 40, and Kang Jong Hon, 36, both arrested in 1975; and Kim Chol Hyon, 42, and Song Yu Byun, 58, both arrested in 1981 – their prison terms were only commuted in February and they are still in jail.

In May and June two Korean residents of Japan were released although with strings attached. They were So Jun Sik and Kang Jong Gon.

Those released claimed that they were innocent and demanded the release of all political prisoners.

The action of the south Korean authorities in releasing political prisoners little by little indicates that they intend to abuse the release of political prisoners politically to demonstrate their "democratization measure" and quieten democratization demands in south Korea.

Sports

VOLLEYBALL

● The 8th International Women's Volleyball Tournament which opened on May 20 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium closed on May 28.

The placings of the tournament were made public at the closing ceremony.

1. Korea (Selection)
2. USSR (Youth selection)
3. Poland (Steel)
4. China (Shandong Province)
5. Korea (Junior selection)
6. Czechoslovakia (Second selection)
7. Cuba (Youth selection.)

● A friendship game was held in Pyongyang on July 5 between the Korean youth men's volleyball selection and the Chinese Hubei Provincial men's volleyball team.

The Chinese team won the game 3-1 (15-11, 13-15, 15-4, 15-11).

JUDO

● The Sixth International Judo Tournament which opened at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on June 2 closed on June 4.

Participating in the tournament are the GDR, Chinese, Czechoslovak and Korean teams.

Following are the results of the matches:

60 kg
1. Kang Jong Ho (Korea)
2. Li Gwang (Korea)
3. Chon Jong Hyok (Korea)
3. An Se Yong (Korea)

65 kg
1. Kim Yong Gyom (Korea)
2. Li Song Gun (Korea)
3. Yu Jong Ho (Korea)
3. Pak Hak Yong (Korea)

71 kg
1. Li Chang Su (Korea)
2. Choe Sang Hwi (Korea)
3. Kim Yong Gon (Korea)
3. Sven Loll (GDR)

78 kg
1. Rim In Bom (Korea)
2. Torshten Brechot (GDR)
3. Ko Jun Sok (Korea)
3. Pilar Jan (Czechoslovakia)

86 kg
1. Lobenstein Axel (GDR)
2. Li Myong Gun (Korea)
3. Han Sang Ho (Korea)
3. Pak Gum Song (Korea)

95 kg
1. Pak Ung Gol (Korea)
2. Kim Song Do (Korea)
3. Kim Gwang Chol (Korea)
3. Ro Un Ryong (Korea)

Over 95 kg
1. Henry Stoehr (GDR)
2. Muller Tohmas (GDR)
3. Hwang Jae Gil (Korea)
3. Chon Myong Sop (Korea)

Open-weight category
1. Hwang Jae Gil (Korea)
2. Muller Tohmas (GDR)
3. Chon Myong Sop (Korea)
3. Li Myong Gun (Korea)

WRESTLING

● The International Freestyle Wrestling Tournament which opened at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on June 11 closed on June 13.

The tournament was participated in by the Hungarian, Chinese, Czechoslovak, Polish, USSR and Korean teams.

Following wrestlers gave a good account of themselves at the tournament:

48 kg
1. Li Jae Sik (Korea)
2. Kim Sung Chol (Korea)
3. Kim Hak Son (Korea)

52 kg
1. Kim Il Hyon (Korea)
2. Pang Hong Il (Korea)
3. Om Jong Chol (Korea)

57 kg
1. Kim Yong Sik (Korea)
2. Han Dok Yong (Korea)
3. Kim Il Chol (Korea)

62 kg
1. Li Won Il (Korea)
2. O Yong Gwon (Korea)
3. Rashid Abushev (USSR)

68 kg
1. Li Myong Bok (Korea)
2. Chon Jong Gil (Korea)
3. Chon Tae Yong (Korea)

74 kg
1. Chon Chan Ju (Korea)
2. Long Fujin (China)
3. Janos Forizs (Hungary)

82 kg
1. Lubomir Holoubek (Czechoslovakia)
2. Yu Sang Man (Korea)
3. Evgeni Tambovtsev (USSR)

90 kg
1. Mikhail Kaminskas (USSR)
2. Li Gyong Son (Korea)
3. Pak Chol (Korea)

100 kg
1. Hong Chol Ho (Korea)
2. Jozef Sernak (Czechoslovakia)
3. Konstantin Aleksandrov (USSR)

130 kg
1. Udvardi Attila (Hungary)
2. Radim Vokurka (Czechoslovakia)

WEIGHT LIFTING

● Korean strongman Li Hi Bong rewrote the Asian record and bagged three gold medals in the 67.5 kg category at the 20th Asian Weight Lifting Championships held in Guangzhou, China, on June 17.

He lifted 185 kgs in jerk to break the Asian record of 184 kgs. And he came first respectively in snatch, jerk and totals.

MARATHON

● Korean boy Cho Hwi Bok came first in the International Marathon Race for the Prize of "Tribuna Ludu" held in Poland recently.

GYMNASTICS

● Korean gymnast Son Gyong Ok finished runner-up in individual total and third in the uneven bars at the 16th Moncada International Gymnastic Tournament held in Cuba recently. Other gymnasts Li Chong Gil and Song Chang Nam placed third respectively in the floor exercise and horizontal bar and in the vaulting horse.

Short Tour Guide to DPRK (7)

Songdowon

The white sand beach, the clear water and fresh air in Songdowon on the east coast of Korea attract foreign tourists as well as Koreans.

The well-known bathing resort of Wonsan on the east coast of Korea, can be reached in about four hours by bus from Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK.

Every year, particularly in summer, many foreign tourists as well as Korean people from all over the country, descend on Wonsan to take advantage of the majestic sandy beach at Songdowon.

Songdowon Beach in Wonsan, Kangwon Province, is a lovely scenic spot. Its size, scenery, amenities and other advantages make it a comprehensive pleasure resort.

Along the shore of the Songdowon Pleasure Resort, which covers an area of 200 hectares, stretches a sandy beach scores of *ri* (One *ri* is approximately equal to 400 metres) long and several hundred metres wide. The beach is aflame with fragrant sweetbriers.

The bay is surrounded by the Hodo Peninsula, which stretches far to the south. Ryo, Ung and Sin islets are ideal for bathing as the waves are gentle.

The wide sands are fringed by green pine groves, which afford welcome shade on scorching summer days. Among the pine groves, there are many holiday homes and camps provided with facilities for basketball, volleyball, table tennis and other sports along with facilities for traditional amusements.

The Songdowon Hotel, located on the beach, has 128 well-furnished rooms, excellent sporting facilities and restaurants serving a wide variety of different style of cuisine. Pleasure boats and other forms of transportation are available to tourists who stay there.

Recently a large ornamental garden, a zoo, a modern fun fair covering an area of 120,000 square metres, and sports fields have been created. In addition, an artificial lake, a pavilion on the water, fountains, a waterfall and a rainbow-style bridge have been constructed. Songdowon Beach has thus been transformed into a splendid Oriental-style park.

People having a pleasant rest at a scenic park in Wonsan.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to For. Countries (May 19 – June 2)

MAY 19
* A delegation of the General Federation of Science and Technology of Korea headed by Vice Chairman of its central committee Choe Gi Ryong to Czechoslovakia.

MAY 21
* A forestry delegation led by Vice Minister of Forestry Kim Yong Hwa to the Soviet Union.

MAY 23
* A delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee led by its Chairman Chu Hyon Ok to Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.
* A delegation of the Korean Foreign Languages Press Group led by its General Director and Chief Editor Han Jong Sop to Romania and Bulgaria.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Vice Chairman of its central committee Yang Dok Chan to Mongolia.

MAY 24
* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam to Cuba.

MAY 26
* An air force delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Colonel General Cho Myong Rok, commander of the KPA Air Force, to the GDR.
* A Korean government delegation for cooperation in science and technology headed by Kim Ung Ho, vice chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, to Czechoslovakia.

MAY 30
* A delegation of the Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry of the DPRK headed by its Vice Minister Hwang Gyong Ik to the Soviet Union.
* A Pyongyang art troupe, to Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria.
* A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Chairman of its standing committee Yang Hyong Sop to Pakistan, Malaysia and Singapore.

JUNE 2
* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Chong Dong Uk, rector of the University of International Affairs, to Mongolia.
* A delegation of the Korean Christian Federation headed by Li Chol, vice chairman of its central committee, to the Soviet Union.

(KCNA)

Mt. Paekdu & Mt. Kumgang in Photos

A photo album featuring Mt. Paekdu and Mt. Kumgang has been published very recently by a Japanese publisher.

This is the first time that a photo album featuring the famous Korean mountains has been published in Japan.

The photos were taken by Mr. Kubota Hiroji, a Japanese photographer, who visited the DPRK in 1979, 1981, 1982 and most recently in 1986.

The album contains 57 photos in all – 29 of Mt. Paekdu and 28 of Mt. Kumgang.

Mt. Paekdu is the highest mountain in Korea, which is situated on the northern border with China. The mountain is crowned with Lake Chon, a natural lake which was formed in the crater made by a volcanic eruption.

Mt. Kumgang is situated in the northern part of the Taebaek Range. The Korean people named the mountain Mt. Kumgang (Diamond Mountain) because of its scenic beauty.

The beautiful scenery of Mt. Kumgang is related to its special geological formation. The mountain consists chiefly of granite and diorite.

Photos shown here are from the photo album "KOREAN MOUNTAINS, BAEGDUSAN AND GEUMGANSAN" published by Iwanami Shoten Publishers. The price is ¥5,600. For further information, please write to Iwanami Shoten Publishers, 2-5-5, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan.

▲ Mt. Paekdu and Lake Chon ▼

Mt. Kumgang

Mt. Kumgang

◄ Kaema Plateau Viewed from Mt. Paekdu

Mt. Kumgang

(Continued from page 1)

Ronald Reagan, the boss of U.S. imperialism, July 3 issued a "statement" on the shooting down of an Iranian airliner.

What is astonishing in Reagan's "statement" is that, after committing in broad daylight the terrorism which can by no means be justified, he contended that the U.S. "Vincennes" fired at the airliner to "protect" itself against "possible attack"

It has been an old game of the U.S. imperialists down through history to shift the blame on the other side after causing an incident. A most striking proof of this is the KAL incident which they faked up by instigating south Korea and Japanese reactionaries. After causing the incident, they sought to prolong the military dictatorship in south Korea and activate the anti-DPRK campaign by laying the blame at the door of the DPRK.

The shameless mumblings of Reagan are an attempt to "justify" the incident and an open declaration that the United States would continue to commit such barbarity to which it is addicted and which is its regular business.

Facts prove that "peace" trumpeted about by Reagan is no more than a pronoun of aggression and terrorism, which means intensified military intervention and terrorism.

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